

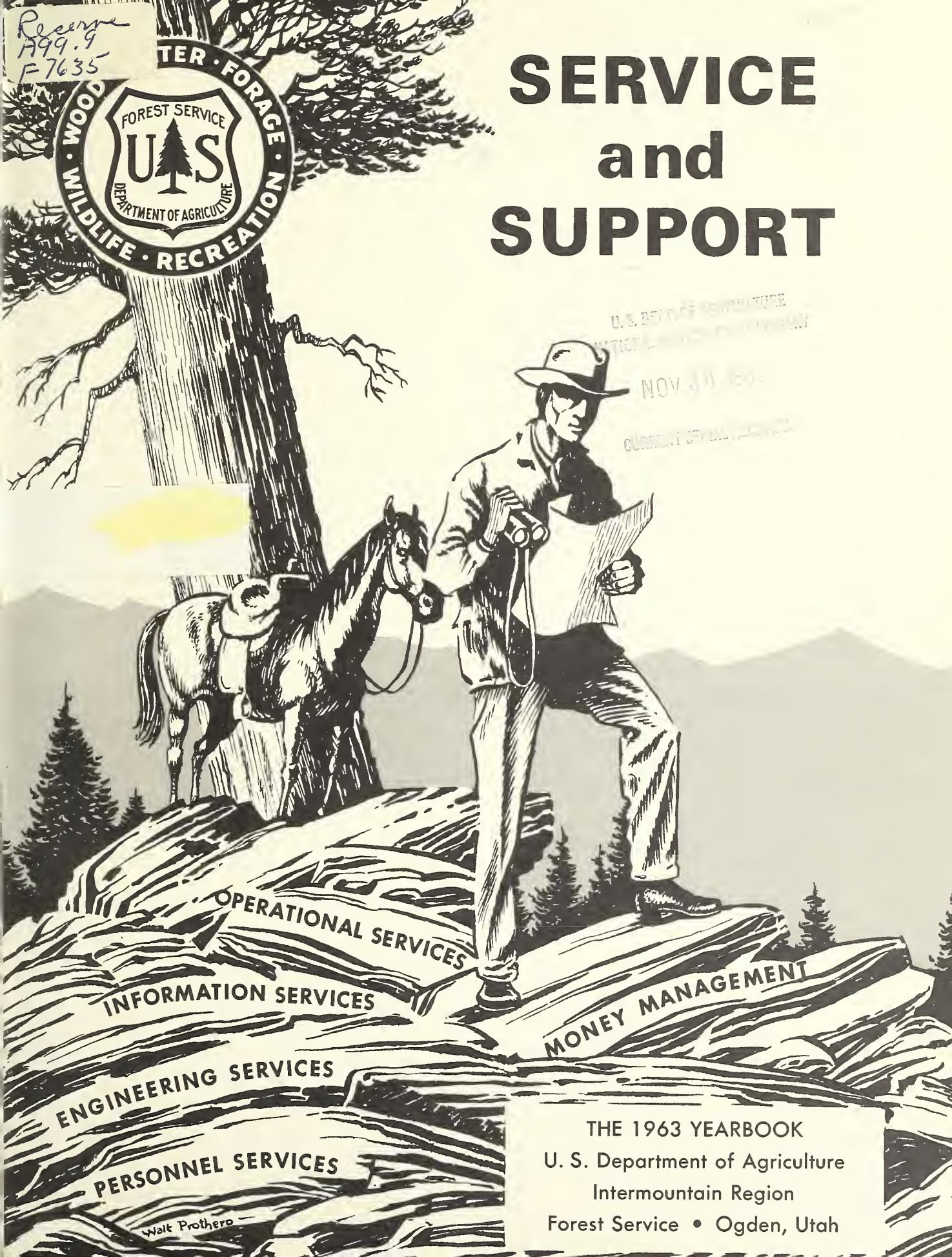
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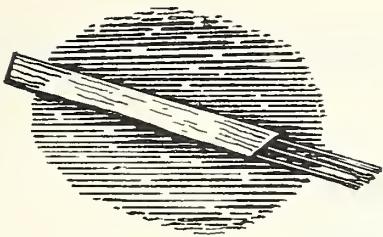
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SERVICE and SUPPORT



THE 1963 YEARBOOK
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Intermountain Region
Forest Service • Ogden, Utah



FOREWORD

The item you see above is a metal brush from an automatic data-processing machine, drawn actual size. It is a simply made item, one of eighty found in each IBM machine. Its job is a simple one. It sweeps. It doesn't cover a wide swath, but it covers a specialized area in which a particular hole carrying a particular meaning may be punched on a card or series of cards. When this small broom sweeps across the hole punched in the card, it activates another machine which interprets the meaning of the coded hole in the form of letters or numbers printed on a report. Without this small brush, the machines would not be capable of correctly performing their function. And, without the machines performing their function, there would be less efficiency in the management of our National Forests of the Intermountain Region, as strange as this may sound. Forestry, like businesses everywhere in this Nation, has entered the electronic age.

This is an age of efficient equipment and specialists. In the 1963 Yearbook, an attempt has been made, not to give you a complete short course on every phase of the operation of the 18 National Forests of the Intermountain Region, but to give you a glimpse of the general workings of the specialized talents of the people who support the Forest Ranger in the task of resource management.

The Intermountain Region, U. S. Forest Service, is an organization of people doing an assortment of jobs. Some of these might be likened to the metal brush, covering a small but integral area important to the entire operation of providing service and support to the District Ranger.

There are five general areas considered in the first part of this report: personnel, operation, fiscal, engineering, and information. These services in the Intermountain Region function in the Regional Office and the 18 Supervisors' Offices. Working in these five areas, there may seem to be some professions alien to that of "forester."

Who in the Forest Service of 1930 would have thought that in 1963 there would be an exhibits specialist in Forest Service green? Increased, active public interest has developed a need for this individual.

What District Ranger in the '30s could visualize having a full-time clerk working on an electric typewriter turning out 60 words a minute? Complexities of more intensive management require this person and her improved machine.

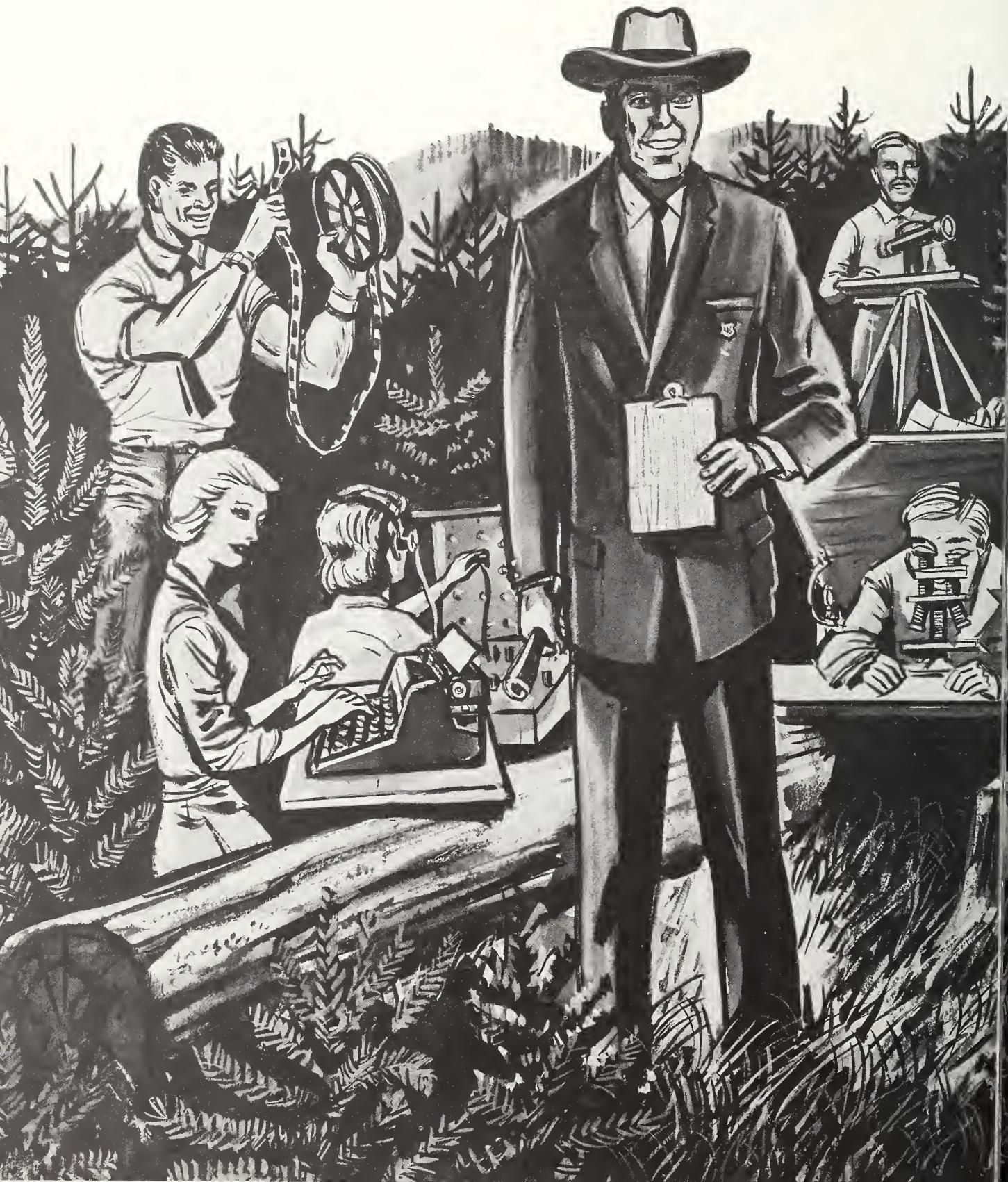
Which forester in the depressed '30s could visualize a flow of 14,000,000 visitors to the Intermountain Region during a four-month summer period? And, which could have coped with the single item of providing paved roads to meet this increased transportation demand without technical assistance? How could he have spread himself thin enough to plan the many problems created by this transient influx?

Public demand has produced need for improved methods and specialized talents. The Intermountain Region, Forest Service, has attempted to meet these needs.



Regional Forester

THE FOREST RANGER RECEIV



ES HELP FROM MANY HANDS



Personnel Services

A modern-day misconception regarding the Forest Service is that every male employee is a forester. In actuality, there are engineers, range conservationists, entomologists, pilots, purchasing agents, snow rangers, accountants, geologists, smokejumpers, mechanics, economists, radio repairmen, and landscape architects, to mention just a few specialities of the Forest Service in 1963. Additionally, there are many female Forest Service employees in the Intermountain Region handling a vast assortment of duties from addressing letters to addressing women's groups.

This variety of assignments demands increased ability on the part of personnel specialists. Manpower must be located and recruited to fill new positions, necessitating knowledge of, and continual contact with, outside sources. Moreover, employees do not remain in the same job permanently. There are retirements, resignations, transfers, and promotions, all contributing to the tasks of the personnel managers.

Since the goal of personnel managers is effective development and use of its human resources, there is a definite effort to increase efficiency by employing the most promising people available under Civil Service pro-

cedures, providing training, and broadening employee experience.

An applicant offered a position would normally be an individual at or near the top of the Civil Service register established for the particular job. He or she would have outstanding professional qualities, promising aptitudes, interests in the field for which selected, and personality to suit the requirements of the position. It should be pointed out that personnel specialists are not only hiring junior foresters or range technicians; they are hiring the land managers of tomorrow. They are concerned with getting the greatest return from the human resource over a period of time.

Each new employee receives an orientation, detailing responsibilities and Forest Service objectives. An employee development plan is then worked out for the individual, since the Forest Service takes pride in its emphasis of In-Service development of people for careers. Encouragement is given to individual betterment, and formal training sessions are provided periodically. The individual showing high potential will receive selective assignments to broaden his knowledge and challenge his talents.

Personnel people deal with the everyday problems and benefits of employment. A Forest Ranger's children reach the age where there is no school available in the local community to meet their needs. Is there a vacancy in the Region this Ranger can fill where the necessary educational facilities are available? Who has the training to replace him if he is transferred? Who is eligible for promotion to the position of District Ranger?

The variety of occupations in the Region creates another job for the personnel managers — safety. With employees driving and flying millions of miles a year, handling axes, bulldozers, trucks, horses, chainsaws, tote-gotes, boats, and explosives, there is a continual need for an accident-prevention program. This program receives attention at all levels — from the professional forester to the laborer doing the simplest pick and shovel work. It, too, is given direction by the manpower management specialists.

A point of interest during the past year was the decentralization of authority to the National Forests for employing people in several grades or wage levels. With trained specialists in field offices to handle this work, more efficient personnel management can be effected at the National Forest level.



The Forest Service makes a definite effort to provide better public service through its employee training program. Training is conducted in the office and in the field in both formal and informal sessions.

Operational Services

A Forest Service goal has always been to give the American public the best possible return for its dollar. It follows that the best possible utilization must be made of capabilities of the people and equipment on the 120 Ranger Districts of the 18 National Forests in the Intermountain Region. Planning, programming, and establishing and maintaining standards are essential to this goal. Major responsibility for meeting these administrative problems in the Intermountain Region is handled by operational services.

Operational specialists are important in the Forest Service since they deal with fields complementary to resource management. In this group we find people who interpret budget, fiscal and financial regulations, and coordinate the voluminous details necessary to provide activity integration involved in an annual expenditure of approximately 28 million dollars.

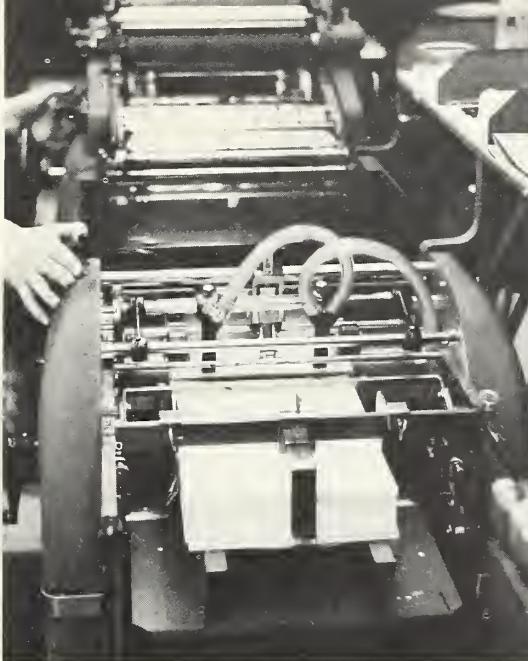
To meet the more intensive and greater variety of uses on the National Forests in recent years, management has been necessarily intensified. It is the task of the operational specialists to study workloads, needed organizational changes, Regional work plans, and procedures. These specialists plan, direct, and provide administrative services for the Regional Forester and Forest Supervisors, including duplicating, inter-office mail messenger service, car pool, office equipment supply and maintenance, telephone and radio communications, payrolling, record keeping, reporting, and the development and issuance of Manual and Handbook instructions.

Large business enterprises have shown the advantages of volume purchasing to Americans. The Forest Service also follows this economical approach. Through specialists handling centralized purchasing and data processing, duplication of services has been eliminated, and volume purchases and competitive bidding have cut costs and helped standardize the big job of providing services, supplies, and equipment. During the year, purchasing specialists increased the volume of contracts issued by approximately 50% over previous years, arranged leases, revised equipment specifications, and operated central warehouses.

In the past few years, considerable attention has been given by specialists to the Regional task of obtaining modern offices and office equipment, and progress has been made.

In 1962, the Accelerated Public Works Program was launched. This had a definite impact on the Intermountain Region. Its development, planning, and direction required careful expediting. In 1963, the program continued, and many details were again handled through administrative services.

In 1963, a volume of business analysis was completed for all National Forests and Ranger Districts. This entailed analysis of 273 separate items for each of the Ranger Districts, and automatic data processing of 37,000 separate cards containing information as to the workload in many functions and activities.



Duplicating equipment turned out around three million forms and letters for various Divisions during 1963.

Switchboard operators in the Regional Office facilitate telephone service for administrators and staff specialists, handling approximately 75,000 calls in a year. Radio too plays a big part in Forest Service operation and the radio repairman is continually in demand to keep units in top condition.



Money Management

The basic objective of financial management in the Forest Service is to control the various activities so that the established program is accomplished. Congress gives the general direction to this program through the various appropriations. Within this framework, and following guidelines set up by the Chief of the Forest Service, detailed work plans are made for a year in advance. Budgets and work plans are geared to each other and distribute allocated funds for accomplishment of the work.

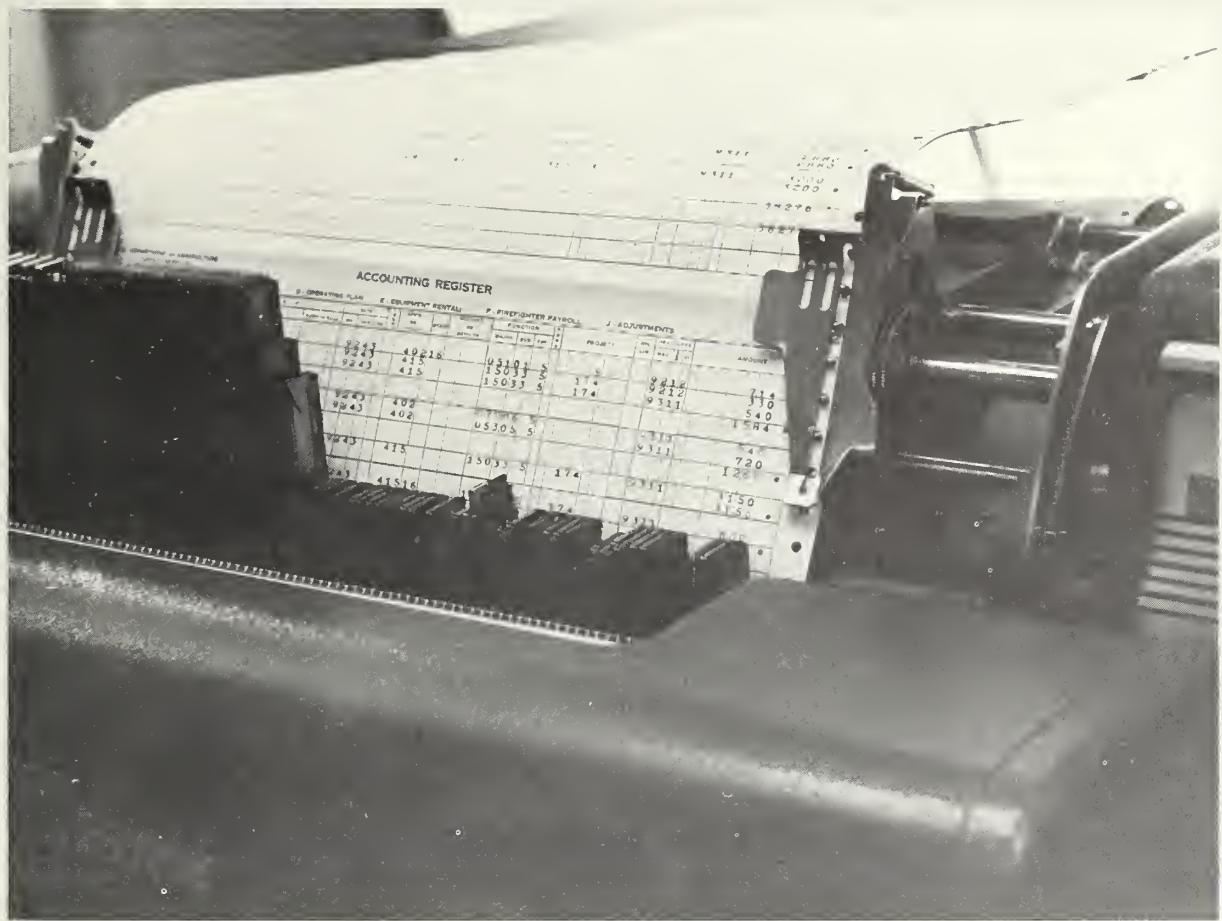
The Forest Service has long played a major role in contributing to the economy of the Intermountain Region. A portion (25%) of all dollars received by the Forest Service from timber sales, grazing fees, and other receipts is annually returned to the counties of the state in which National Forests are located. Each day, useful goods and services produced from National Forest resources pass into the lifestream of the Nation. And every two weeks, government paychecks filter from the hands of Forest Service employees through banks and merchants of local communities. Each day, dollars are spent by some agency of the Intermountain Region for supplies or services. And each day, some citizen of the Intermountain community benefits from a special use of one of the 18 National Forests. All Forest Service dollars spent and all dollars received must be accounted for, and services to handle this function are a part of the Regional organization.

The major purposes of the fiscal control

organization are to provide expert advice to insure compliance with laws and policies, to provide support for authorized Forest Service programs which includes up-to-date information for administrators in handling unusual situations, and to improve internal operations for business-like efficiency.

The Forest Service has stayed up with the times in fiscal matters using automatic data-processing equipment, electronic computers, key punch, and other equipment to handle the vastly increased problems of receipts and expenditures. Technically trained operators wire control panels with complex electronic circuits and operate electronic "brains" which are a far cry from the methods used when the Forest Service was established.

Aside from the electronic age, there is still the need for the skills of man. Specialists handled a record number of contracts in 1963, each requiring careful development and auditing. Inspectors reviewed the financial records of administrative units and examined claims. Inventories of Forest Service property were made; salary, payroll and leave records were maintained; and travel authorizations were prepared for trips by staff specialists and administrators. Individual advice was given to the Regional Office divisions and National Forests on the legal aspects of expenditures. Thousands of payment vouchers were processed, and fund accounting systems records were improved and maintained.



Electronic equipment speeds the gigantic task of handling Forest Service receipts and expenditures. Technically trained specialists play an important role in keeping these machines functioning accurately.

Engineering Services

The shovel is a tool known to the hands of every forester. At one time, it was probably the key tool in most engineering jobs. Today there are still many shovels used, but the field of engineering has been expanded from surveying and building roads.

A Forest Service employee concerned with engineering work may be a cartographic draftsman, a darkroom technician, a hydrologist, a heavy equipment operator, a clerk, a photogrammetrist, a ski lift inspector, a transportation planner, or a map editor. The field has expanded considerably with new methods and the more extensive requirements of multiple use management.

Engineering services are required in the Region specifically to direct, inspect, coordinate, and integrate basic engineering programs.

In these times when rapid transportation and great mobility are characteristic of our society, people demand better transportation systems for the use and enjoyment of the public lands. The logger wants to get to merchantable trees; the hunter wants to drive to his elk; the fisherman wants to get closer to a remote lake; the stockman wants to have access to the range; and many recreationists want marked trails leading them through back country. There is a need to estimate funds, determine which funds should be used where, determine what standards are necessary for a back-country trail, a forest highway, or a landing strip. There is a need for technical supervision of the construction once a project is undertaken. Engineering services handle these matters.

Each National Forest has need for building construction, development of erosion and

flood control structures, lookout towers, and recreation facilities. These must be inspected and maintained periodically.

One of the basic management tools for the resource manager, and an item demanded by the outdoor public, is the National Forest map. Engineering services provide a variety of maps for specific uses.

There is a two-inch-to-the-mile planimetric series, the base for other maps on which engineers are working continually. There are the half-inch forest series made for administrative use. There are the information maps for use by the public, and small topographic maps used in such projects as range analysis, damsite location, and transportation planning. Each map requires surveys or photography, accumulation of specific data, and a continuous editing process.

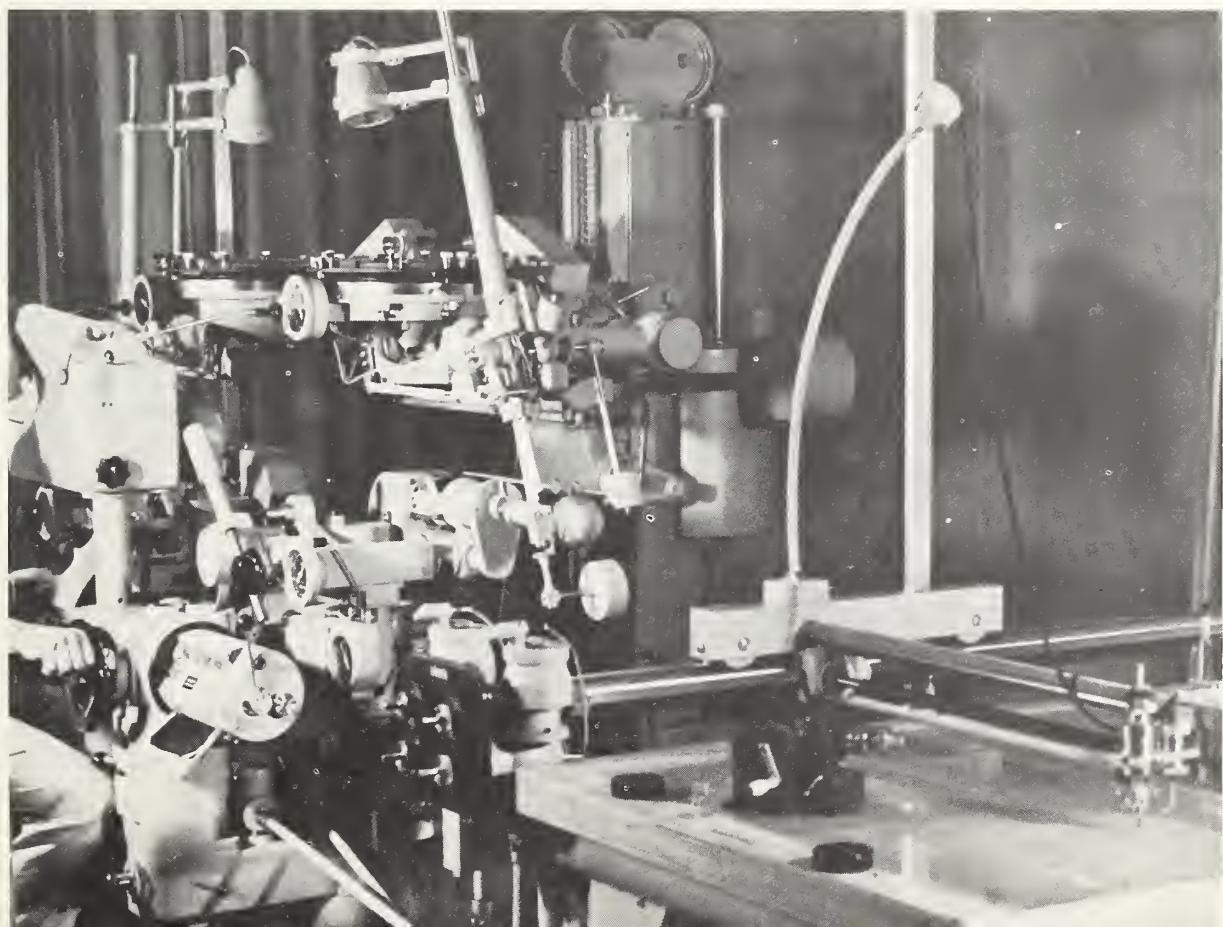
A fleet of cars, station wagons, power wagons, and trucks carries Forest Service personnel millions of miles each year. In the Intermountain Region, engineering services personnel determine servicing standards, direct inspection, operate repair shops, and generally "keep 'em rolling."

In the Intermountain Region, water and water power are key resources. On the other side, water has been a highly detrimental force, washing out communities and taking lives. Engineering personnel work directly with other government agencies and states in matters relating to water—its use, protection, and control. Additionally, in this area of high water values for fishing and recreation, engineering services must coordinate use of land and water to prevent damage to existing rivers, streams, and lakes.



Engineering services include planning and supervising construction of transportation systems for the National Forests of the Intermountain Region. Specialists provide the specific knowledge necessary for integration of construction programs in multiple use management.

Modern equipment and techniques provide the District Ranger answers to construction problems in a fraction of the time necessary in earlier days. With aerial photography and some ground work, this machine eliminates long days of field work previously necessary.



Information Services

An important function of every employee—Forest Ranger, staff officer, specialist, or Supervisor—is to inform people of Forest Service activities. Public information is considered a part of each job, since National Forest users are continually concerned. The already informed want current information on resource conditions on each range allotment, every timber sale, the hazardous fire area, their favorite streams, lakes and reservoirs, the most remote mountain top, the nearby watershed, the up-canyon recreation site, and the critical big-game winter range. And those with a bit of knowledge need more.

The city dweller so dependent upon stable mountain watersheds and lifegiving water has heard the term "conservation" and is interested, though he may have little idea that its practices apply directly to his well-being and daily existence.

The youngster, mesmerized by a Smokey Bear poster, will see the fire prevention message and remember the words without grasping the full significance.

The miner with a plan to build a road into a claim could be an individual whose understanding of multiple use management is incomplete. The District Ranger will inform him of the other factors involved in the general area. There may be a fishing stream which a road would damage, or a steep slope which would erode badly from a road cut. The road might be planned for a location which would

be aesthetically disturbing. Through an informational approach, the District Ranger provides knowledge for economical, feasible construction of a road usable for a long period of time and a variety of purposes.

Imparting information is a major public service function of a land-managing agency. In the Organic Act, establishing the Department of Agriculture, it is stated that "there shall be at the seat of Government a Department of Agriculture, the general design and duties of which shall be to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of the word..." It is a part of all other day-to-day "doing" jobs and a full time assignment for the occasional specialist who brings needed skills to bear in meeting specific demands for information or educational assistance throughout the Intermountain Region.

Conservation education in the Region is given attention at both the school administrators' and teachers' levels. Ladies' clubs are informed about natural resources on a regional and state basis. Exhibits and displays are prepared by specialists for temporary and permanent display. Information folders, brochures, and maps are published to guide users visiting a National Forest. News releases are made frequently to keep the public informed of Forest Service activities. Requests are met from writers planning stories for regional and national publications; and leaders of regional, state, and local groups.



Women are playing a growing role in the conservation of natural resources. In the Intermountain Region in an effort to gain maximum use of their interests and abilities, an information specialist works closely with clubs, assisting them in better familiarizing themselves with multiple use management of the 18 National Forests. In 1963, an outstanding example of women's conservation activities in the Region was the three-day Women's Conservation Assembly sponsored by the Utah Women's Conservation Council. Cooperators included the Utah Girl Scout Council and Utah State University. Invitations were extended to leaders in Utah, Nevada, and Idaho for the workshop held at Tony Grove, near Logan.



The American public's curiosity about the National Forests of the Intermountain Region has brought about a need for appropriate exhibits interpreting features. Exhibits personnel offer guidance and assistance in meeting this demand.

HIGHLIGHTS - 1963

The Intermountain Region, U. S. Forest Service, contracted for approximately two million dollars of road, trail, and bridge construction during Fiscal Year 1963. Contracts were let for 85 miles of roads, 44 miles of trails, construction of five bridges, and purchase of material for 39 more bridges.

The largest contract was awarded on the Salmon National Forest in Idaho for \$283,730 of road work. The second largest was awarded for road construction on the Toiyabe National Forest in California, totaling \$224,540. Three other contracts were awarded for over \$110,000 each, and two were awarded for just over \$75,000 each.

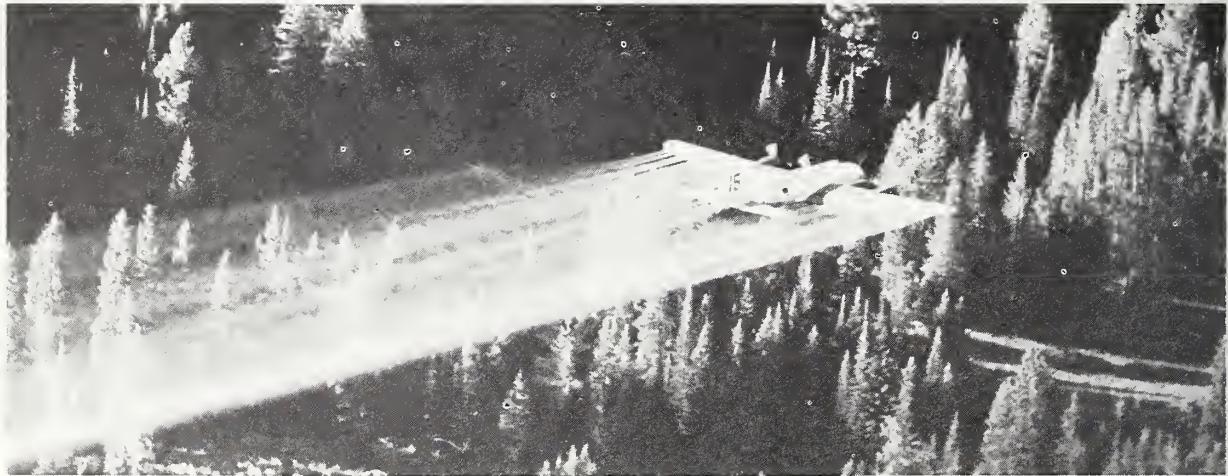
Well-planned roads, trails, and bridges play an essential role in the full development of the multiple use management program for the National Forests; and contractors are required in all cases to meet Forest Service standards in protecting watersheds, fisheries, and aesthetics.

During 1963, major advances were made in the war against forest insects and diseases. The Forest Pest Control Act of 1947 providing for agency cooperation disregards boundaries and permits fully coordinated control work by the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the State Foresters.

A quarter of a million lodgepole pine trees infested with mountain pine beetles were treated cooperatively in Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah. On the north slopes of the Uinta Mountains, the battle has slowed to a point where only maintenance control is anticipated in future seasons.

In Idaho, 234,500 acres of timber were sprayed for spruce budworm, with careful attention given to protecting forest resources during the projects.

Biological warfare in the form of a virus having no effect on plants and animals was used on 12,575 acres of infested Douglas fir to control the detrimental tussock moth.



Spraying Douglas fir infested with spruce budworm. Cost of saving the timber is only \$1.10 per acre — a tremendous amount of protection at extremely low cost.



An estimated 14 million recreation visits were made to National Forests of the Intermountain Region during 1963. Around six million of these were made to camp and picnic grounds, with the greatest use occurring between Memorial and Labor Days.

To meet the growing demand for outdoor recreation, 852 new camp and picnic family units were constructed in the Intermountain Region last year, and 1,496 old ones were rehabilitated.

Recreation visits each year to the Region have increased about four million during the past decade.

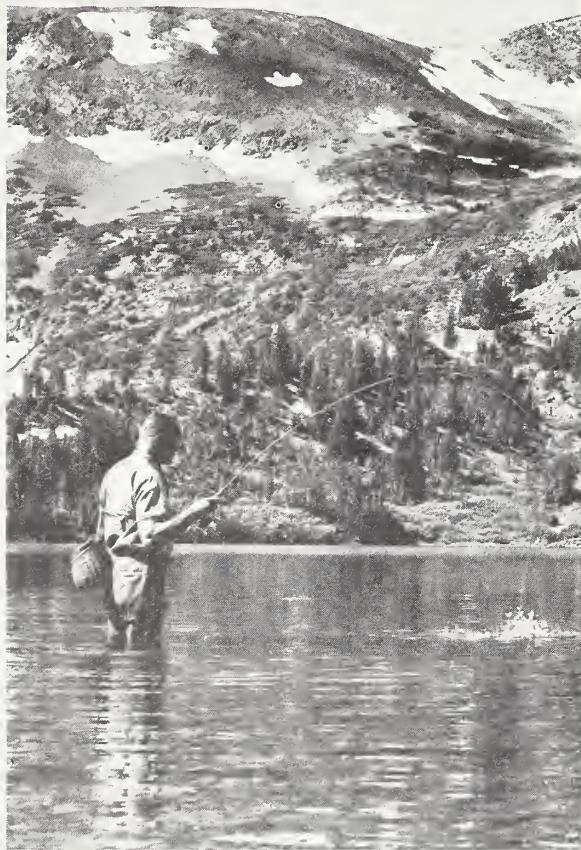
The Intermountain Region, Forest Service, officially dedicated its first visitor center on August 24, 1963. Present to make the dedicatory address was Chief of the Forest Service, Edward P. Cliff.

The Redfish Lake Visitor Center, completed during the past spring, is located on the Sawtooth National Forest in Idaho, approximately 55 miles northwest of Sun Valley. It is situated on a slight rise in the pines overlooking colorful Redfish Lake. Across the lake from the Center, the jagged Sawtooth Primitive Area forms a spectacular backdrop.

The Center, a one-story building, features 12 interpretive displays including dioramas of smokejumping, wildlife, and glacial geology, all keyed to the immediate area. A slide series in an adjacent room takes the visitor on a magic-carpet flight over the Redfish Lake vicinity. Outside the Center, a self-guided nature trail provides the visitor further knowledge of this spectacular area.



HIGHLIGHTS - 1963



During 1963, record use was made of National Forest land in the Intermountain Region for hunting and fishing. As a result of about 734,000 hunting visits, an estimated 171,000 big-game animals were harvested. Small game hunters made over 80,000 visits to these lands; and it is estimated that slightly over 2,000,000 fishermen visits were made to streams, lakes, and reservoirs on the 18 National Forests.

The lowly pinyon-juniper, while playing only a small economic part in the \$2,950,058 worth of timber cut and \$1,841,797 worth of timber sold in FY 1963, could climax a history of ups and downs by becoming an economic jewel in the Intermountain Region.

In the early days of the West, the juniper was widely used for fencing. With the coming of steel posts and increased labor costs, it lost its appeal and had little market value. Ranchers shunned the species, and land managers followed suit by large-scale eradication.

Management plans for pinyon-juniper areas on the National Forests have changed, as a result of special studies for this purpose. The new guides recognize a gradually increased demand for pinyon during the past few years. Its aromatic odor, thick bushy form, and easy accessibility have gained the pinyon great favor for use as a Christmas tree. Today, on the Humboldt National Forest in particular, pinyon sales are being made by different quality grades, and the return per acre compares favorably with other resources on the National Forests.

The determination of surface rights on unpatented mining claims is virtually completed in the Intermountain Region. During 1963, action was started toward resolving all cases of questionable use and occupancy of unpatented mining claims on National Forest lands. The mining laws authorize the use of a valid mining claim for mining purposes only. On a claim which is invalid because of the absence of mineral discovery as required by law, there is no authority for use or occupancy of any nature. Where residences, summer homes, hunting cabins, or other unauthorized uses are found, action is being taken to prevent abuse of the mining laws.



A million-and-a-half livestock — more than 300,000 cattle and almost 1,200,000 sheep owned by about 1,000 sheepmen and 4,500 cattlemen — grazed the National Forest and National Grassland ranges of the Intermountain Region during the year.

Although overstocking is evident on many range areas, Rangers are working closely with livestock permittees to bring use into balance with grazing capacity of the suitable ranges. Management plans are being developed through the range analysis program to provide effective livestock management, rehabilitation of depleted areas, needed range improvement, and adjustment of stocking where needed.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman visited Utah in September and took the opportunity to better familiarize himself with Forest Service activities and to observe the Forest Service role in Rural Area Development. The Secretary of Agriculture was particularly interested in the Davis County Experimental Watershed, a world-famous example of high-elevation watershed stabilization. The watershed was viewed during a flight with Forest Service personnel along the Wasatch Front. The Brighton and Alta

Increases or restoration of previous reductions in permitted livestock use have been made since 1960 on several grazing allotments. Improved range conditions and forage production on these allotments have made this action possible. In 1963 these adjustments totaled more than 4,600 animal unit months. Some additional increases are planned on the range allotments where good management and range development continue to increase grazing capacity.

The 375 miles of fence, 140 stock watering developments, and 35,000 acres of revegetation completed in 1963 helped make good management effective on many grazing allotments.

recreation complex of the Wasatch National Forest, Timpanogos Scenic Area, and watershed restoration work on the Uinta National Forest near Provo and Springville were observed from the air.

After viewing the Central Utah Project, the flight terminated at Heber City. A visit was then made by automobile to Park City, currently undergoing a rebirth through the Area Redevelopment and the Rural Area Development Programs.

HIGHLIGHTS - 1963



An agreement heralding good news to recreationists was completed July 22, 1963, when the Forest Service and National Park Service determined administrative responsibilities in the proposed Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area. The agreement assures this scenic spot of having its recreation resources developed to their highest potential. Except for damsite and townsite lands, administrative responsibility for reclamation withdrawals and acquired lands of the Flaming Gorge project within the Ashley National Forest is vest-

The model above represents the architect's concept of the proposed Red Canyon Visitor Center.

ed in the Forest Service. The Forest Service will manage uses on lands in and adjoining the reservoir area within the Ashley National Forest. The National Park Service will administer recreation on those public lands outside the Forest boundary.

A joint management plan has been prepared by the agencies for lands withdrawn and acquired by the Bureau of Reclamation.



Construction began in 1963 on a Forestry Sciences Laboratory on the campus of Utah State University in Logan. The site on which the laboratory is being built is leased to the Forest Service by the University for 99 years.

Watershed management research concerned with the sources of water and with the management, improvement, and safeguarding of watershed lands will be conducted by the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. The laboratory will also house the Station's research projects on forest diseases,

forest insects, and range management. These activities will deal with the native rusts of Western coniferous trees, forest and range insects, and the management of mountain herbland, brushland, and aspen ranges.

The intensified watershed management research program at the new laboratory will provide needed criteria and methods for obtaining the most useful yields of high quality water from National Forest lands of the Intermountain Region while simultaneously maintaining watershed stability.

This year 13 National Forests in the Intermountain Region received appropriations for work under the Accelerated Public Works Program, which began in 1962. Many counties benefited directly through dollars spent in the projects carried on in cooperation with the Rural Area Development Program of the Department of Agriculture, and the Area Redevelopment Administration of the Department of Commerce.

A considerable amount of outdoor recreation facility development work was accomplished last winter through the Accelerated Public Works Program. Work was performed on campgrounds until late fall in some areas. When the weather became inclement, tables,

benches, and other facilities were constructed or prefabricated indoors for placement on recreation sites when weather conditions became more favorable.

Special emphasis in 1963 was placed on structural contracts such as dwellings, warehouses, radio repeater buildings, Ranger offices, and workshops. Other projects included land treatment, fencing, recreation improvements, and road construction, repair and stabilization.

This new Ranger Station at Pleasant Grove, Utah, was constructed under the Accelerated Public Works Program.



U. S. FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION ORGANIZATION

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Gordon L. Watts.....	Chief, Division of Watershed and Multiple Use
Harold S. Coons.....	Chief, Fire Control, State and Private Forestry
John W. Deinema.....	Chief, Division of Personnel Management
T. H. Van Meter.....	Chief, Division of Operation
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SUPERVISOR

Ashley National Forest	Post Office Bldg.	Vernal, Utah 84078	A. R. McConkie
Boise National Forest	Forest Service Bldg. 413 Idaho St.	Boise, Idaho 83702	Howard E. Ahlskog
Bridger National Forest	Forest Service Bldg.	Kemmerer, Wyoming 83101	Wm. A. Worf
Cache National Forest	429 South Main St.	Logan, Utah 84321	T. W. Koskella
Caribou National Forest	427 North Sixth Ave.	Pocatello, Idaho 83201	Edward C. Maw
Challis National Forest	Forest Service Bldg.	Challis, Idaho 83226	G. W. Carlson
Dixie National Forest	500 South Main St.	Cedar City, Utah 84720	Jaek B. Shumate
Fishlake National Forest	170 North Main	Richfield, Utah 84701	W. R. Fallis
Humboldt National Forest	976 Mtn. City Highway	Elko, Nevada 89801	W. L. Hansen
Manti-LaSal National Forest	350 East Main	Priee, Utah 84501	Adrian E. Dalton
Payette National Forest	Forest Service Bldg.	McCall, Idaho 83638	Sam E. Defler
Salmon National Forest	Forest Service Bldg.	Salmon, Idaho 83467	F. E. Powers
Sawtooth National Forest	1525 Addison Ave. East	Twin Falls, Idaho 83301	P. M. Rees
Targhee National Forest	420 North Bridge St.	St. Anthony, Idaho 83445	Alvin F. Wright
Teton National Forest	Forest Service Bldg.	Jackson, Wyoming 83001	R. L. Safran
Toiyabe National Forest	1555 South Wells Ave.	Reno, Nevada 89502	Ivan Sack
Uinta National Forest	Federal Bldg.	Provo, Utah 84601	C. S. Thorneok
Wasatch National Forest	430 South 4th East	Salt Lake City, Utah 84111	F. C. Koziol

